



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY KEITH, HOYT & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1872.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 16.

### Professional Cards.

**S. P. DENDY,**  
Attorney and Counsellor  
AT LAW,

AND  
Solicitor in Equity.  
Will practice in the Courts of Law and Equity,  
in the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE,  
Walhalla, South Carolina.  
Nov. 1, 1870 3 1y

**M. F. ANSEL,**  
Attorney and Counsellor  
AT LAW,

—AND—  
Solicitor in Equity,  
Will give prompt attention to all business  
confided to him in the State and County  
Courts.

OFFICE ON COURT HOUSE SQUARE,  
WALHALLA, S. C.  
January 19, 1872. 12

**THOS. M. WILKES,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
—AND—  
Solicitor in Equity.

—ALSO—  
United States Commissioner,  
For the Circuit and District Courts of the United  
States for South Carolina.

OFFICE ON THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE,  
WALHALLA, S. C.  
July 22, 1870 40 1y

J. P. REED, W. C. KEITH,  
Anderson C. H. Walhalla.

**REED & KEITH,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
AND

Solicitors in Equity,  
Have renewed their Co-partnership in the practice  
of Law, and extended it to all Civil and  
Criminal business in the Counties of Oconee  
and Pickens.

ALSO,  
ALL BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.  
Office on Public Square,  
Walhalla, S. C.  
July 18, 1869. 41 1y

S. McGOWAN, R. A. THOMPSON  
Abbeville, S. C. Walhalla, S. C.

**MCGOWAN & THOMPSON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WALHALLA, S. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business  
confided to them in the State, County, and  
United States Courts.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.  
The junior partner, Mr. Thompson, will also  
practice in the Courts of Pickens, Greenville  
and Anderson.  
January, 1870 11 M M

**JOSEPH J. NORTON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
WALHALLA, S. C.

All business for Pickens County left with  
J. E. HAGOOD, ESQ.,

PICKENS C. H.,  
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO  
October 26, 1868 4 1y

J. E. WHITNER, WHITNER SYMMES

**WHITNER & SYMMES,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
WALHALLA, S. C.

Office on the Public Square.  
February 1, 1870 16 1y

**S. D. GOODLETT,**  
Attorney at Law  
AND

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,  
HAS LOCATED  
AT THE  
NEW TOWN OF PICKENS, S. C.

Nov. 10, 1868 7 1y

### ALONE.

Oh that a wind would call  
From the depth of the leafless wood!  
Oh that a voice would fall  
On the ear of my solitude!  
Far away is the sea,  
With its sound and its spirit tone:  
Over it white clouds flee,  
But I am alone, alone.

Strait and steady and tall  
The trees stand on their feet;  
Fast by the old stone wall  
The moss grows green and sweet;  
But my heart is full of fears,  
For the sun shines far away;  
And they look in my face through tears,  
And the light of a dying day.

And my heart was glad last night  
As I pressed it with my palm,  
Its throbs were airy and light  
As I sang some spirit-psalm;  
But it died away in my breast  
As I wandered forth to-day—  
As a bird sat dead on its nest,  
While others sang on the spray.

Oh weary heart of mine,  
Is there ever truth for thee?  
Will ever a sun outshine  
But the sun that shines on me?  
Away, away through the air  
The clouds and the leaves are blown;  
And my heart hath need of prayer,  
For it sitteth alone, alone.

For the Keowee Courier.

I have, Messrs. Editors, made the following extract, with some appended remarks on manures, from the *American Farmer and Rural Register*. And right here, allow me to say to you, that the old *American Farmer* has again fallen into good hands. Our old friend, Samuel Sands, who so ably and approvingly conducted it for very many years, has again taken the helm, and with the assistance of a competent son, will make the old *Farmer* itself again. I presume you have not a reader of the *Courier*, that has been as constant a reader of the *Farmer* as long as has your correspondent—from 1819, when the first volume was published. The article I now offer is taken from Vol. 1, New Series, No. 1, January, 1872, and is headed,

"PHOSPHATES AND SUPERPHOSPHATES."

By Prof. T. B. Wilson, of Baltimore.

"The discovery of the vast deposits of fossil bone in South Carolina has not resulted, as it was reasonably supposed it should, in giving the agriculturist a cheap and reliable source of material for the base of artificial fertilizers, viz, phosphoric acid. Not but that these fossils are truly rich in 'bone phosphate of lime,' from which these manures derive their value, when properly prepared and rendered soluble." (Italics my own, Mr. Editor, for here lies the important desideratum—the tough stone of the various preparations now offered for sale. Are the phosphates to any extent soluble? If not, just as well grind up flint stones and apply to your lands as manure, perhaps better on stiff clay land with a small addition of potash, ashes.) "But from the careless manner in which they are thrown upon the market in not having the foreign matter removed from them, thereby deteriorating their value for the manufacture of concentrated fertilizers."

"These fossils, when properly washed and cleansed from sand and mud, should yield from 60 to 65 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime, but as found in commerce, either in the ground state or in bulk, they rarely yield more than 55, and frequently under 50 per cent."

"Another, and far greater difficulty, is their want of solubility; virtually and chemically speaking, they contain their phosphoric acid combined with lime, precisely in the same state as in the fresh bone of the ox, horse or sheep, while the physical properties of the combination is far different, and this difference determines their value for manurial purposes."

"The difference in the physical properties of bodies—having the same chemical composition—in relation to the same solvents, presents itself almost daily to the chemist, as that in regard to the solubility or insolubility of phosphates of lime dependent upon the source from which they are derived, is not an anomaly. Fresh bone, either containing or deprived of animal matter, when finely ground, will, after the first year's application to the soil, be gradually dissolved by the rains, and the gaseous matter absorbed by the soil, and supply slowly the needed food for vegetation, while the same changes in the fossil bone, if ever occurring, would be long and tedious, not repaying the farmer for the labor and money he has expended in tilling his lands. Given this state of superior solubility in recent bone in comparison to the fossil or mineral phosphates, has been proved by experience to be inadequate to the demand of growing plants, and the solubility of bone needed to be increased."

"To produce this change, the natural combination of three parts of lime to one of phosphoric acid is decomposed with sulphuric acid, which has greater affinity for the lime than the phosphoric acid has; therefore, sulphuric acid is added in sufficient quantity to combine with two parts of lime, thus giving a mixture of gypsum, or ordinary land plaster, and an exceedingly soluble phosphate, being a combination of one part of phosphoric acid, one of lime, and two of water. This phosphate, when used as a fertilizer, by coming in contact with the constituents of the soil, may become more or less soluble, yet the cohesive forces or physical properties of the combination are so slight, in comparison with that originally of the bone phosphate, that the rains and atmospheric influences readily yield it to vegetation, as it is needed."

"Fossil and mineral phosphates are as ap-

pliable, and as valuable, as a source for the production of the soluble phosphates, as the natural bone, with the advantage to the agriculturist of not having more than one fourth of their market value, from the unlimited supply in the vast extent of deposits found in various parts of the world. This cheapness of raw material has been taken advantage of, to a greater or less extent, by large manufacturers, for substituting the mineral for the animal phosphates, without properly rendering them soluble, not unfrequently claiming for their 'super phosphates' a large admixture of raw bone when really they contain none, although the careless and superficial results of the inexperienced chemist may show large quantities of bone phosphate of lime, without stating whether of animal or mineral origin."

"It can be readily seen from these facts that any one choosing a good article for immediate or future beneficial results should not place too much value upon the insoluble bone phosphates the fertilizer may contain, when the origin is doubtful."

Prof. Wilson goes on to speak of the value of these concentrated fertilizers when properly prepared, and of the facility of application in comparison with stable manure. He then makes suggestions in regard to their preparation which are not important to our farmers and planters, as they are not in the habit of manipulating their manures.

And here, Mr. Editor, we will, with your permission, add a few remarks:

The imported guanos having a fixed value, are not like the articles manufactured from the phosphate rock, when prices and value depend entirely on the value of the fertilizing material added to it. Of itself it is of no value whatever as a fertilizer, and to make a fertilizer of it, it requires not only costly machinery to prepare it but expensive fertilizing constituents to be added. And the question naturally arises, can the manufacturers continue from year to year as they have done for several years, to reduce their prices at the demand of the planters, and at the same time give them the same preparation that they had previously sold at much higher prices? If they can do this now, why was it not done before? Have they been extorting from the farmer in previous years?

The fact is the pressure of farmers for reduction in prices of fertilizers is likely to prove injurious to them, as persons looking for cheap things, will also find some one ready to furnish them. If fertilizers are worth using at all, it is better to pay a fair price for an article of real value (such as we offer from Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.) than half price for one of doubtful character.

As you have for some time advertised for Messrs. Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Mr. Editor, I trust you will not consider, in the above appended remarks, that we are endeavoring to impose an advertisement on you without compensation. The manures of W. G. & Co. are kept constantly on hand by Messrs. Geo. Seaborn at Pendleton, at the very liberal terms of last year—who begs to remind his old customers, and others of the magnanimous course pursued by this firm last year in releasing them from their obligation to pay in cotton at 15 cents—by which they sacrificed thousands of dollars, not because the manures were worthless, but that the season was usually unfavorable and the consequent loss to the planters.

Yours truly,  
S., of Pendleton.

LONDON, February 7.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent the colony as crowded with strangers. Murders and robberies abound. Police reinforcements go out in the next steamer, and in the meantime Judge Lynch is rioting.

The subject of the Washington treaty was again introduced in the House of Commons to-day, and an excited discussion ensued. Ralph Osborne said that the Alabama question was one of the most momentous England have been called to pass upon within a century. He compared the estate lawyers who composed the American commission with the novices who represented England, and said the latter had been completely outwitted. "If," said he, "lawyers had planned the English case, we could escape with the payment of six millions sterling. The American commissioners had served their country well and achieved a triumph."

LONDON, February 7.—The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech. Granville, replying to a denunciatory speech from Disraeli, regarding the Washington treaty, concluded by saying that he could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people, in the lowest depth of misfortune, with the spirit of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Olieers.] Gladstone concluded by saying the Government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

CHICAGO, February 7.—A railroad accident was reported at eight o'clock this morning on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad near Alton, Illinois. Ten persons were killed outright and forty wounded. The cars caught fire and five persons were burned to death. No further particulars have yet been received.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Commissioner of Douglas was before the Ways and Means Committee. He urged in favor of a uniform tobacco tax, as in the interest of both the Government and manufacturer.

The Naval Committee agreed to report a bill materially increasing the beligerent strength of the navy.

There is not a word of truth in the recent publications that there has been an estrangement between Secretary Fish and General Sickles. On the contrary, the best feelings exist between these gentlemen.

In the Senate, a pension bill appropriating \$30,000,000 was passed. Chandler offered a resolution as to whether any United States Senator had received a lawyer's fee from the Treasury Department; adopted. Amnesty was resumed. Carpenter's substitute for Sumner's amendments which was supplemental to the civil rights bill, was rejected, by 17 to 35. Sherman moved to strike out the seventh section of Sumner's amendment, which repeals or annuls all laws, whether State or national, which discriminates against race or color by the use of the word "white." After some discussion, Mr. Sumner, at the request of friends of the bill, consented that the section should be struck out. Marlan objected to striking out the section without a vote.

The House voted to-day on the amendments to the educational bill. Two important amendments were adopted. One, on motion of Goodrich, of New York, to distribute the fund on the basis of illiteracy, and the other, on motion of Hereford, of West Virginia, to the effect that the free schools contemplated in the bill need not necessarily be mixed schools. The last was adopted by a vote of 114 yeas to 80 nays. The Republicans, in order to get rid of this last amendment, then turned in favor of one of the substitutes, which is not amendable, and the question was at that stage when the House adjourned. The final vote will be taken to-morrow.

The position taken by gentlemen closely connected with the administration of the government is that, the British High Commissioners are perfectly understood the views of the American High Commissioners, in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington, both from its terms and the assertions in the protocol; and that, therefore, our Government is altogether justified in presenting the case as it is—claiming consequential damages in case the board of arbitrators shall not award a gross sum, in satisfaction of the so-called Alabama claims. This Government is willing to stand by the decision of the arbitrators. It is known that though the British Commissioners had full powers, they frequently consulted their home Government, and acted in full accordance with its wishes in whatever they did. It is officially asserted that if the claim for consequential damages had not been presented, and was not to be passed upon, there might be a complaint by the people of the United States that provision was made for a partial settlement only of the difference between the two countries. Such claim was, therefore, presented, for a full settlement in the interests of peace, and to preclude future disputes. This Government has not yet received the text of the letter from Lord Granville to Gen. Schenck, and therefore cannot take official action upon it. There is no probability whatever that our Government will withdraw any part of the case, but will leave the British Government to pursue its own course, or the tribunal of arbitrators to act in the premises according to the treaty stipulations. Nor is it likely that our counsel will take any action in order to accommodate the British Government.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had a conference on the subject of spirits and tobacco. Although they have not positively come to a conclusion, there is a probability that they will agree upon a uniform tax of twenty-four cents on tobacco, and so amend the law as to consolidate distiller's stamps, and provide for the renewal of present obstructions, so as to facilitate exportation of spirits.

Amnesty was resumed; the vote striking out the seventh section of Sumner's amendment failed, 25 to 33.

Trumbull said he would vote against every amendment, thus, upon the final issue, leaving the bill as obnoxious as possible. The amendment craning allusions to churches passed by a vote of 39 to 23. The amendment striking out the clause regarding jurors failed by a vote of 12 to 42. Adjourned.

House.—The education bill finally passed.

Private dispatches state positively that the Governor of Florida is to be impeached. The educational bill which passed the House to-day was originally introduced by Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. It consecrates the public lands to public education. One-half the proceeds of the sale of public lands are distributed annually among the different States during the first ten years, upon the basis of illiteracy, as shown by the present census. The other half is to be invested, and the interest used for educational purposes. No State loses its share of the fund by legal enactments forbidding mixed schools. After ten years the distributing will be upon the basis of population, instead of illiteracy.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—The Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer says: "Our cotton manufacturing are crowded with orders. A large merchant told us, the other day, it was with difficulty he could get a few bolts of goods, as the mills had orders ahead from every section. Our mills are now running 30,000 spindles and over 1000 looms, and consume over ten bales of cotton per day. They have already taken over twice as much cotton as to same date last year."

### The Dispersion of the Jews.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* gives some interesting particulars as to the dispersion of the Jews over the world. In Palestine they have long been reduced to a very small proportion of their former numbers. They are now most numerous in the northern part of Africa, between Morocco and Egypt, (where, especially in the Barbary States, they form the chief element of the population,) and in that strip of Europe which extends from the lower Danube to the Baltic. In the latter region there are about four million Jews, most of whom are of the middle class among the Slavonic nationalities, while in the whole of Western Europe there are not one hundred thousand of them. In consequence of these Jews have settled in America and Australia, where they are already multiplying in the large commercial towns in the same manner as in Europe, and much more rapidly than the Christian population. The Jewish settlers in Northern Africa are also increasing so much that they constantly spread farther to the south. Timbuctoo has since 1858 been inhabited by a Jewish colony of traders. The other Jews in Africa are the Fulas, or Abyssinian black Jews, and a few European Jews at the Cape of Good Hope. There are numerous Jewish colonies in Yemen and Nedshehran, in Western Arabia. It has long been known that there are Jews in Persia and the countries on the Euphrates; in the Turcoman countries they inhabit the four fortresses of Seheris, Kish, Schamstan and Urt Kurjan, and thirty small villages, residing in a separate quarter, but treated on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, though they have to pay higher taxes. There are also Jews in China, and in Cochin China there are both white and black Jews. The white Jews have a tradition, according to which in the year 70 A. D. their ancestors were ten thousand Jews who settled at Cranganore, on the coast of Malabar, after the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem. The Jews remained at Cranganore until 1565, when they were driven into the interior by the Portuguese. The black settlers are supposed to be native proselytes, and have a special synagogue of their own.

COLUMBIA, S. C. February 6.—The Governor sent a Special Message to the Legislature, enclosing the memorial of the Boards of Trade of Charleston and Memphis, and Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, and recommending that Congress be memorialized to refund the special tax on Cotton; also recommending that the Legislature take some action to memorialize the United States Government to release lands, amounting to one-fifth of the real property held in Beaufort, which were sold for delinquent direct taxes in 1863 and 1865. He says the State Debt is \$11,996,903, and recommended that the Legislature make some provisions for the payment of the interest; and also that a sufficient tax be levied to cover the deficiency for the last fiscal year.

The House was engaged all day in discussing the Metropolitan Police Bill. The debate is becoming very bitter between the Mackey and Bowen factions. No other business was done.

In the Senate a resolution to adjourn *sine die* at once was lost.

The Treasurer says he won't pay the members until they pass another Appropriation Bill.

It is rumored that all the Democratic Senators will resign to-morrow.

THE YELLOWSTONE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PARK.—The bill has passed the Senate setting apart, as a national park, that wonderful district, some forty miles by fifty, on the head waters of the Yellowstone River, among the Rock, Mountains, in the Territory of Montana, embracing those strange mountain peaks, cliffs, castles and canyons, and those numerous wonderful warm springs, hot springs, boiling springs, geysers, &c., &c., of which, the other day, we gave a general description for the information of our readers. Now let the friends of the bill in Congress push it through the House, and then, by simply marking off its boundaries, we shall have the grandest and most wonderful national park, and, in a year or two, the most popular resort of summer travellers in all the world.—N. Y. Herald.

A STORY WITH A POINT.—A Syrian convert to Christianity, as the story goes, was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day, he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered Hayoh, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath, then the man shall fill up the pit or sell that ass." The story has a sort of a swivel moral which will fit a great many disputed points in these days.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES maintained in a case decided last Monday that the power of the President to pardon all offences against the Federal Government is full and absolute, and that Congress has no power to interfere with the exercise of that prerogative. The will of the President, therefore, is all that stands in the way of general amnesty. But to look for such an act of clemency—not to any statesmanship—from Gen. Grant, would be, indeed, exceedingly simple and absurd. Still, in refusing to exercise the power now afforded to him, he places himself on record as opposed to the measure. But will the people sustain him in his hatred and intolerance?

Col. James H. Taylor, a prominent merchant of Charleston, died on Saturday, aged 61.

THE SIZE OF LONDON.—According to the last census London has a population of 3,888,092. This is more than the combined population of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo and Allegheny City, Pa. To lodge this vast multitude, 777,000 dwellings are required, and the people consume annually about 4,480,000 barrels of flour, 420,000 bushels, 2,975,000 sheep, 49,000 calves, 61,250 hogs, and one market alone supplies annually 7,043,750 head of game. This, together with 5,200,000 salmon, besides other fish and flesh, is washed down by 75,600,000 gallons of ale and porter, 3,500,000 gallons of spirits, and 113,700 pipes of wine; 22,750 cows are required to supply the daily consumption of milk. The streets of the metropolis are about 2,900 in number, and if put together would extend about 4,000 miles. They are lighted by 680,000 lamps, consuming every 24 hours 22,270,000 cubic feet of gas. The water system supplies 77,670,824 gallons daily, while the sewer system carried off 16,629,770 cubic feet of refuse matter. A fleet of 1,800 sail is employed, irrespective of railroads, in bringing annually 5,550,000 tons of coal. Bituminous coal is exclusively used, and the smoke arising from this immense quantity is said to be so dense that it can be seen thirty-five miles from the city. To clothe the inhabitants requires 4,160 tailors, 54,400 boot and shoemakers, and nearly 70,000 dressmakers and milliners. Berlin, according to the recent census, has a population of 828,013; Paris, in 1867, the year of the Exposition Universelle, 1,889,462, and Constantinople, in 1864, 1,075,000.

APOTHECARIES LICENSES.—Dr. Doyle's Bill to amend the law in relation to the License of Druggists and others has also received a favorable report. If adopted, this Bill will be an important addition to the Statute Books. It gives the Medical Faculty of the University of South Carolina, and the Faculty of the Medical College of Charleston the right to issue licenses to Pharmacists, Apothecaries and druggists, and provides that every person who carries on the business of Druggist, Apothecary or Pharmacist must have a license therefor within six months after the passage of the Act. Neglect to do so shall constitute a misdemeanor, and render the person liable to fine and imprisonment. Persons selling poison are required to keep a record of every sale, which record shall exhibit the name of the person to whom sold, place of his residence, and purpose of purchase; as stated and which book shall be kept at all times subject to inspection by the Coroner of the Circuit, or such other person as either of them may designate.

The Bill also contains other provisions in reference to the sale of drugs and poisons, about which the Statute Books of the State are silent. If the Legislature can spare the time from the consideration of the thousand and one incorporation bills presented by the Scott Ku-Klux, the law is worthy their attention.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—By the last issue of the *Kingston Star*, we learn that Judge Green quashed the indictment brought against the County Commissioners of Williamsburg for embezzling the taxes paid them by liquor dealers for licenses, on the ground that the County Commissioners had no right to grant licenses, and hence were not liable as officials. We have not had the time to examine the Statute law on the subject, and having no doubt that Judge Green had carefully considered the books before making a decision, we take it for granted that the decision is well founded—at any rate that there is reasonable doubt as to the authority of the Commissioners. Take either horn of the dilemma, and it illustrates with unerring certainty the utter incapacity of our modern saloons. If this dictum be true, then outside of villages and incorporated towns, no liquor has been legally sold, for if the County Commissioners have no authority to give a license, then those to whom they have so given license are without legal protection. Look out friends for these are troublous times.—Crescent.

WHEN WAS IT?—By the treaty of Washington the termination of the rebellion is fixed upon the 9th of April, 1865, when, according to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the war was not over until April 2, 1866. This is a very interesting question, (says the *Baltimore Sun*), though the war is not over yet, judging by Congressional policy.

A prominent member of the Radical party of this State, informs us that Judge Orr is his choice for the next Governorship of South Carolina, and Judge Melton is his second. He says that Gov. Scott will certainly not be a candidate for re-election.—South Carolinian.

Bulwer says poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten, and that there is really more happiness among the working men in the world than among those who are called rich.

The amount of money paid for whisky in North Carolina during the year 1871, is over \$30,000,000. This would pay the State debt.

Scriptural authority has been found for the Democratic "passive policy" in Isaiah xlii, 7: "Their strength is to sit still."

The Charlotte Democrat says the weather in that section this winter has been colder than for 20 years past.

It is estimated that more than one-sixth of the inhabitants of the United States are owners of real estate.